

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

Persons about leaving the City during the summer months can have the Daily Tribune sent to them by mail, or by express, at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. The City Mail, Post Office, New York, N. Y., is the place to apply.

Advertisements—For Auctioneers, third page, and California steamers, see seventh.

MOORE FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific is nine days at sea to-day. Our news boat off Halifax is looking out for her. We may get her news in time for to-day's Evening Edition of The Tribune.

In Congress, Yesterday.

In the Senate, Mr. Cooper presented memorials from the Iron men of Pennsylvania, praying for a change in the Tariff. The memorials were referred to the Finance Committee, and the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Pearce's bill. Several amendments were offered and rejected. After the reception from the President of a Message explaining a portion of his Texas Message, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bissell from the Select Committee on the memorial of Miss Dix, reported a bill granting ten millions of acres of the Public Lands, for the benefit of the several States and Territories. The Oregon Land bill, creating the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, providing for a survey and making donations of lands to settlers, &c., was amended and passed. The House went into Committee of the whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and Mr. Brown of Mississippi, made a very unconvincing attack on the President, threatening blood and dissolution and several other very terrible things in case Texas shall not be permitted to throttle New Mexico, undisturbed by her natural Guardian, the United States. Mr. Stephens of Georgia obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

Our report of Wednesday's Senate proceedings was interrupted by some disarrangement of the telegraph. We now learn by the Washington papers that no progress was made in the California bill. The propagandists prevented action by calling the Yeas and Nays on motions to adjourn, and to postpone the bill, till they finally succeeded in postponing till Thursday.

Mr. Webster's Letter to Gov. Bell of Texas on the Boundary Question has the ring of true metal. There is hardly a word in it that could be spared; and, while the language is studiously calm and moderate, the positions taken cover the essential ground and are impregnable fortified. We seldom meet a State paper of equal felicity and vigor. We can imagine none to them save with the Bowie knife, and even that is not in regular with the bayonets of a regiment of regulars confronting it. It don't reach the case.

—We shall see whether Mr. Webster is that 'Judas,' that 'traitor to Freedom,' that 'tool of the Slavery Extensionists,' which he has been so liberally pronounced through some months past. We have not liked his speeches nor some of his votes on 'the Wilnot,' &c. but we shall now be sadly disappointed if he do not prove a more effective champion of Free Soil than many of his most unsparing defamers. Let us look and see.

North Carolina.

The Whigs of the 'Old North State' are badly flustered—worse than we suspected, for the vote, instead of being light, is a remarkably full one. True, Gov. Reid made his run on the Constitutional Reform and other local issues, but that don't console us for having a Loco-Foco in place of Senator Mangum, nor does it prove that it will be easy to win the State back again after such an upset. Just look at this vote:

	1850.	1852.
Bladen.....	311	361
Brunswick.....	306	340
Cumberland.....	602	1010
Duplin.....	225	1035
Edgecombe.....	38	141
Granville.....	317	342
Halifax.....	485	336
Johnston.....	638	819
Lenoir.....	237	437
Martin.....	309	609
New Hanover.....	286	1137
Northampton.....	484	510
Person.....	367	820
Wake.....	979	1450
Wayne.....	221	1091

Total, 15,058, 6,017, 12,561, 6,179, 11,339.
Loco majority in '50, 6,841; in '52, 5,189.
Loco clear majority in '52, 1,324.

Manly's entire majority in '52, 574.

We hear of Counties like Rutherford, Pasquotank, &c., in which the Whigs have let the Election go by default, but in these above given, they have pulled a fair vote and are still beaten. 'Better luck next time.'

NEW JERSEY.—The New Brunswick Times urges the selection of LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK of that place as the Opposition candidate for next Governor. One of his claims seems to be that he was one of five who formed the first Jackson meeting in that place; another that "his influence is always on the side of Morality and Religion."

In the approaching New Jersey Election, a Governor, five Members of Congress, an Assembly, and six State Senators are to be chosen—seven State Senators of either party holding over; so that either party must choose four new ones to secure a majority. The Counties to elect are Atlantic, Cumberland, Hudson, Mercer, Morris and Ocean—all Whig while fully polled except Atlantic. Ocean is a new County formed from the southern part of Monmouth. It is Whig, and leaves Monmouth hopelessly adverse for a time.

—The 'Times,' in view of the Election, is laboring to stir up the prejudices of the ignorant against the Whigs by such paragraphs as this:

The Democrats are in favor of the election of all officers by the People; the Whigs are opposed to trusting the People with the election of Judges, &c.

Now, considering that New Jersey has recently had a Constitutional Convention, in which those The Times calls 'Democrats' had a majority, and of course made as many offices elective as they chose we submit that the above is a very dry sample of electioneering paragraphs.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

First Report from Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Evansville, Ind., Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1853.
St. Joseph Co. has chosen Schuyler Colfax (Whig) to the Constitutional Convention by 249 majority. Reynolds to the Assembly. The Senatorial District has chosen a Loco-Foco Delegate. Reports Co. has chosen two Whigs to the Assembly. Delegates to the Convention divided.

Missouri Election.
St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
In the First Congressional District, John F. Darby (Whig) has 200 majority in St. Louis County over T. A. Bentler, Benton F. Co. Bentler. In Cape Girardeau County, James B. Bowlin received 652 votes, Darby 236, Bentler 375.

Second Congressional District.—From this District we learn that Marion County has given Gilchrist Porter (Whig) 202 majority over both the Benton and anti-Benton candidates. Ralls County gives Porter 100 majority over James B. Henderson, anti-Benton. St. Charles County gives Porter (Whig) 459 majority over Henderson. This is a Whig gain of 500 on the last Congressional Election. Another dispatch says the intelligence from the Second Congressional District is highly encouraging for the election of Porter.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
The official returns come in slowly, though but little doubt now exists but that the whole Whig ticket for this city and county is elected.

John F. Darby, Whig, is likewise reported to be elected to Congress from the First District.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 8.
The Election returns continue to come in slowly. We cannot get satisfactory results yet; the returns received are favorable to the Whigs, and little doubt exists of the election of Porter.

State Legislature and Municipal Officers of the City and County of St. Louis.
St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
The whole Whig ticket for the Legislature, Sheriff, Coroner, &c. is elected, with the exception of two Judges of the County Court. Marion County has elected a Whig Senator and two Whig Representatives. Ralls County has elected Whig Representatives. St. Charles County, Whig Senator and two Benton Representatives elected. Linton County has elected a Whig Senator.

The North Carolina Election.
Raleigh, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
The Loco-Foco gain in the State is now reported to be 6,000. In Rutherford County, the Loco-Foco gained 1,100. The Loco-Foco have gained nine members of the Legislature, and lost four.

Washington, Thursday, August 8.
The Raleigh Register gives returns from the county, and says no doubt exists of Reid's being elected by a handsome majority. The Whigs will lose two Senators, and five members of the House. The Register thinks the Loco-Foco will have the Senate by a small majority.

Mr. Geyer—The Missouri Election.
Washington, Thursday, August 8.
Mr. Geyer will not decide to accept the Home Department until the result of the Missouri election is known.

A dispatch has been received here, dated St. Louis, 7th inst., stating that the Benton Loco-Focos have obtained a majority in that city over all other parties.

Judge Bowlin, the anti-Benton candidate for Congress in the First District, received only 300 votes. The County will increase the Benton majority.

Cotton Crop—Southern Meetings.
Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 8.
The Southern Mail has come to hand, by which we are in possession of letters from Mississippi, which state that the Cotton crop is miserable—that not more than half an average yield is expected.

Meetings continue to be held throughout Georgia and Alabama, relative to the compromise. The meetings generally ratify the Nashville Convention, but a few have approved of the compromise resolutions of Mr. CLAY.

A large college house in New-Orleans, which was partly occupied by Odd Fellows, was consumed by fire on the 31st ult.

Whig Nominations in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, August 8.
The Whigs of the Second District nominated Charles W. Upham, of Salem, for Congress, in place of Mr. King, deceased.

Destructive Fire at Farmington, Me.

Boston, Thursday, August 8.
A destructive fire occurred in Farmington, Me. on Tuesday night, by which about twenty traders and others were burnt out, including the Franklin House, D. Beal, T. G. Whitler, Saml. York, R. H. Hackett and others. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000, and the insurance amounts to \$10,000.

The Case of the Haymarket Bank.

Boston, Thursday, August 8.
The case of the Haymarket square Bank came before the Supreme Court this morning. Evidence was offered by the Bank showing that it had been organized with perfect fairness and regularity. The case is not yet finally disposed of.

Attempted Launch of a Dry Dock, &c.

Boston, Thursday, August 8.
An attempt was made to-day to launch the great Government Floating Dry Dock at Portsmouth, but the ways broke when partly launched, and it now lies partly in the water and on the ways. Its weight is 3,300 tons. There were upward of 20,000 persons present to witness the launch.

Private letters from Berlin, by the Cambria, announce the death of Nessler, the celebrated Church Historian, aged 71.

Progress of the Cholera.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 8.
The interments during the past 24 hours have been 24, of which 13 were cholera cases.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
The Board of Health report, for the 48 hours ending this evening, 76 interments, of which 14 were from Cholera, and 49 children under 5 years of age.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 8.
The Cemeteries report for the past 24 hours, 35 interments, of which 2 only were Cholera cases.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The Cholera is spreading rapidly, and is creating much alarm. Six deaths occurred here last night. The public works are deserted, and the people are flying from the place in every direction. Mr. McCarrall, proprietor of a hotel, and Joseph G. Hays, died here this forenoon.

XXXI. CONGRESS—First Session.
SENATE—WASHINGTON, Thursday, August 9.
Mr. COOPER presented numerous memorials from Iron-workers in Pennsylvania, praying a modification of the existing Tariff. He stated that one half of the furnaces in operation at the close of the year '47 have ceased operations altogether, and less than one-half the Iron produced in consequence of this. Many other interests were greatly suffering, particularly the Coal mining; the demand for Pennsylvania coal having fallen off at least one-half. After additional facts were given for the purpose of showing the necessity of granting relief to the memorialists, Mr. Cooper moved a reference of the memorials to the Finance Committee.

Mr. STEVENSON acknowledged that there was great depression in the Iron interests, but attributed it to the fact that the business had been overdone, both in Europe and at home. On the other hand the Agricultural interests of Pennsylvania were never more prosperous than now.

The Senate took up the Bill for the settlement of the Texas Boundary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD resumed and concluded his remarks on the Bill. Even if the title of Texas to the land proposed to be purchased was admitted to be good, he contended the purchase was not worth the ten millions proposed to be paid for it. He was opposed to paying a sum of money to prevent a civil war. It was possible that a single and the youngest State in the Union, was to make war against the sister States about a disputed boundary, which would cost years and generations to settle. He thought that Mr. Underwood went into a general discussion of the question of the title of Texas and of his objection to the Bill in detail.

Mr. ATCHISON expressed himself opposed to paying the debts of Texas. The United States had nothing to do with that matter whatever. He was opposed to purchasing land of Texas, and had favored the payment of a sum of money, as provided in the Omnibus Bill, only for the purpose of purchasing peace.

Mr. EWING proposed an amendment, changing the boundaries proposed in the bill, which he desired to have printed, and moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until tomorrow, in order that the California bill might be taken up.

Mr. DICKINSON hoped it would not be done. Mr. FULTON hoped the Senate would go on and pass the Texas bill before resuming the California bill.

Mr. BADGER hoped the Senate would dispose of this bill prior to the California bill. It was important that the friends of California should declare themselves upon the Texas bill, in order that those who were not anxious for the admission of California might know how to vote on the latter question. He thought that California would be admitted much sooner by giving Texas the precedence; he insisted that it was but right that the measure of the minority should be first acted upon. After further debate upon this point the motion to postpone was rejected, yeas 18, nays 32.

The question was then stated upon Mr. Ewing's amendment.

Mr. EWING supported his amendment. He was well satisfied that Texas owns no territory north of the line, while he was anxious for the passage of the bill, and was ready to vote a large sum of money to Texas, not to purchase her territory, but to pay her debts, for which she pledged her revenues before her annexation; but he could not vote against his amendment. It appeared that the object of his amendment was in part to exclude from Texas El Paso, which is given to that State by the bill.

After further debate by Messrs. Pearce, Hale and Ewing, Mr. Cooper advocated the amendment, but said he would not make its adoption the price of his own vote for the passage of the bill.

Mr. BADGER would not govern in this question by a rule of strict right. He would settle the question which involved civil war, whether that settlement gave Texas a little, or Mexico a little, more than what rightfully belonged to her.

Mr. PEARCE opposed the amendment. The territory yielded to Texas by the bill was of no value to the United States, and yet the line proposed was more satisfactory to Texas. It was a bill of Peace—of compromise—a bill to restore harmony—and he put out of view altogether the paltry considerations of money or of land.

After further debate Mr. Ewing's amendment was rejected—Yeas 18, Nays 32.

Mr. DAYTON submitted an amendment providing that Texas shall cede to the United States all her vacant and unappropriated lands, which was rejected—Yeas 17, Nays 31.

Mr. WINTHROP moved to amend the bill by substituting the boundary proposed by Mr. Benton to the California bill, pending the consideration of which a motion to adjourn was made.

The President, by unanimous consent, laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, correcting a misapprehension arising from the first paragraph of his Texas message, which seemed to imply that Gov. Taylor had been received by the President, and that he had struck him dead.

Mr. FILLMORE says it came to him from the Post Office after the death of his predecessor.

Mr. EWING expressed his gratification at the reception of the message, and stated the question was one upon which Gen. Taylor had thought much, and that he would have struck him dead if he had not immediately upon his reception.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. MCGATHER, in consequence of ill health, was excused from serving on the Committee of Elections, and the vacancy was ordered to be filled.

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Select Committee on the memorial of Miss Dix, made a report accompanied by a bill granting ten millions of acres of public land for the benefit of the indigent insane in the several States, to be apportioned according to the ratio of representation under the next census. No action taken the morning hour having expired.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. BAYLE, the California subject was laid aside, and he moved to take up the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. TUNNICLIFFE, the Delegate from Oregon moved that the House take up the Oregon Land bill. He remarked that he had received intelligence that Governor Lane had left his post, and that Gov. Grimes had not been heard from. The Territory was in a perfectly distracted state, and he hoped something would be done for it. His motion prevailed.

Amendments were made to the bill. When the Committee rose the amendments were concurred in and the bill passed. It creates the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and provides for the survey and makes donation to settlers of the said public lands.

The House again went into Committee and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The Clerk consumed forty minutes in reading it. Mr. BROWN of Miss. remarked that when the late President was assassinated, he struck him as being the most extraordinary message which ever emanated from an American President, and having since read it carefully, his opinion had undergone no change. On the contrary, it was greatly strengthened. It was the first time in the history of the Government that the Chief Magistrate had deliberately set himself down to force a sovereign people into a basis of rights. It was the first time that the Chief Magistrate undertook to settle a grave question of dispute between a member of the Confederacy and the Federal Government, and unless she submits to his decision the army and navy are to be brought to bear on her to make her submit. He knew that the friends of the message say no menace or threat was intended by the message of the President. If no menace was intended and no threat was intended, why did he say that in a particular contingency he would call out the militia of the Confederacy? Why were the duties of the President enumerated? It was not for the enlightenment of Congress, for all know what they are without being told of them. It was an attempt to browbeat and compel Texas to submission. He thought the message was a very bad one, and he mentioned it, and why did he say that in a particular contingency he would call out the militia of the Confederacy? Why were the duties of the President enumerated? It was not for the enlightenment of Congress, for all know what they are without being told of them. It was an attempt to browbeat and compel Texas to submission. He thought the message was a very bad one, and he mentioned it, and why did he say that in a particular contingency he would call out the militia of the Confederacy? Why were the duties of the President enumerated? 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